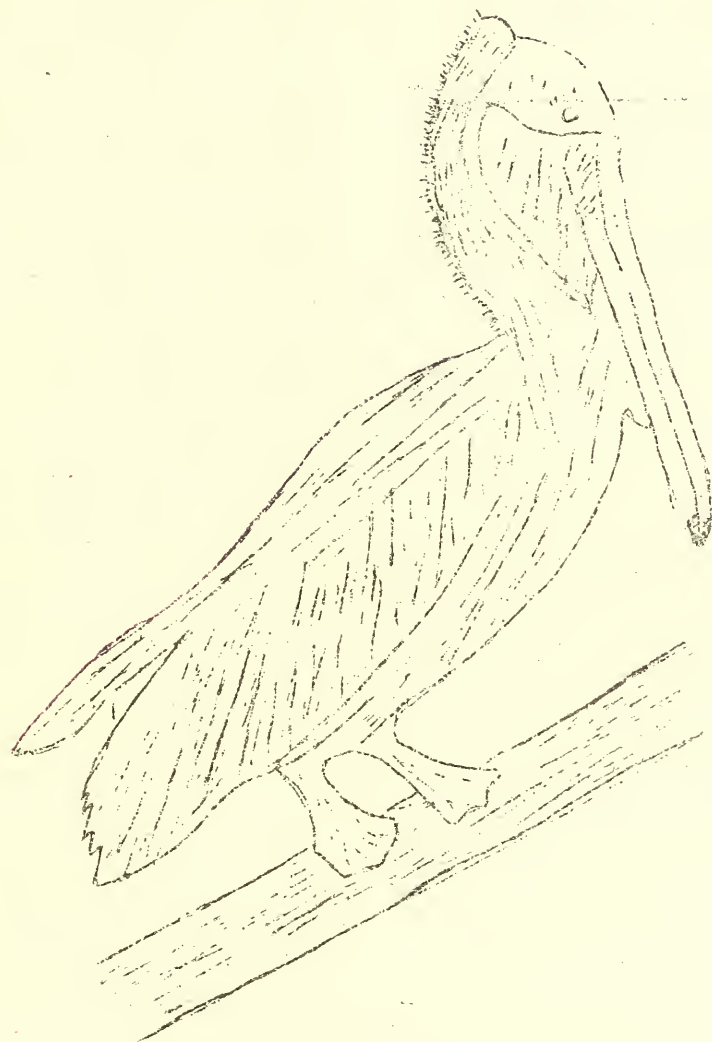


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Dec. 1, 1934
V. 1 - No. 6

THE BRUSHY-COOLEY-CYPRESS CREEK NEWS



U.S. SOIL EROSION SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
MINDEN, LA.

The Brushy-Cooley-Cypress
Creek

N-E-W-S

Issued At Minden, La by
The U. S. Soil Erosion Ser-
vice, Department of the In-
terior.

Vol. 1

No. 6

December 1, 1934

OUR WORK STANDS THE TEST

The work of Project No. 15 underwent a terrific test on Tuesday, Nov. 20 and came through with flying colors.

A heavy rain, accompanied by the worse hail storm in the history of this section of North Louisiana, visited the Minden area on the above date and the manner in which the terrace, gully outlet and gully dam work stood up under the battering rain storm and hail was a source of considerable pride to every person connected with the local project.

The rainfall was as much as six inches in some parts of the Minden area and reached four inches in the Ruston area. Damage done in this almost unprecedented storm was practically negligible and definitely proved to the farmers in the North Louisiana of just what value the work being done by the Soil Erosion Service can be to their farms.

Following the storm, H. M. Mims, Acting Regional Director, made the following statement:

"I was more than gratified at the way our terraces and dams and outlets withstood the heavy rainfall. As I stood by my window and saw the big hail stones beating down and watched the sheets of rain, I wondered in my own mind just how our work

would stand the test. Following a tour of the area I am glad to be able to say that F. S. Edmiston, Chief Engineer, reports that less than one-half of one per cent of our work suffered any damage so serious that it will have to be repaired. Most of the small damage came in places where terrace outlets and fills had not been completed and where gopher tunnels through terraces paved the way for the rushing water to run."

More than 175 miles of terraces have been built in the North Louisiana area with gully dams reaching a total of 1,836. Thus it can be seen, Mr. Mims says, that the damage done by this heavy rain was practically negligible.

"Because of the long drouth and the naturally loose condition of the soil thrown up for terraces, our work was really put to an unusually severe test, and the way it stood up was a real revelation to me and a source of pride to the members of our staff.

Even at this early stage of the work of the Soil Erosion Service, the farmers of Webster and Lincoln parishes have had definitely proved to them the value that this type of work can be in stopping washing and saving of fertile topsoil.

Farmers upon whose land work has already been done expressed themselves as amazed at the way the terraces held water on the land. While this terrific test really came at an inopportune time yet it furnished an opportunity for the work to show up in its true value and caused so much comment among farmers that many who have been reluctant or slow in signing agreements have visited the offices and asked that work start on their farms at the earliest possible time. Truly, a big job, well done!



Thoughts-Pick-Ups

If you will look ahead a couple of pages you will see some very interesting figures on the engineering work. Note that there have been 1,109, 890 feet of terraces constructed. Now interpret these feet into miles and unless the Chief Figurer has multiplied, or subtracted wrong (which he certainly has not) you will find that there are 210 miles of terracing, which has been completed in the Minden-Ruston area. That, it seems to us, is SOME TERRACING.

ODE TO THE TERRACE BUILDERS

Tremendous downpour of water,
Hail stones huge and fat--
Didn't wash away our terraces.
Now what do you think of that?

SONG OF THE GULLY DAMS

Dams in gullies, ditches;
Water, madly rushing o'er;
"Ain't no use," they said to it,
"Your ain't go! wash no more."

DON'T MOLEST RAIN GAUGES--

It has been brought to the attention of the Editor that rain gauges in some instances have been tampered with. Don't do it please. The Rain Gauge Men will be glad to show you how the gauges work and explain anything you might want to know about them. The public CANNOT be allowed to tamper with such government property.
THANK YOU!

IN THE PARADE**

Messrs. Ernest Smith & N. S. Haynes
With practically no aid,
Rode a decorated SES truck
In the Homecoming parade.

TRUE HERE, TOO

With the gradual broadening of the scope of our program and evidence of work showing up in several sections of the area, the people generally are coming to realize the thoroughness with which we are trying to attack our problem. Also most of those who own land in the area are more keenly interested since having opportunity to know more about it. At any rate, wherever the program has actually started, everybody is highly pleased. This is especially the case in connection with both terraces constructed and with cropping plans worked out.--Brown Creek Watershed, Wadesboro, N. C.

E.C.W. Camp of Great Value--

Too often we are prone to take the work of the CCC boys entirely too lightly. A large percentage of the numerous camps throughout the United States are working with the Soil Erosion Service in its battle to protect the agriculture of the nation. Their great help can perhaps be best realized when we take a few minutes off to inspect their work.

SERIOUSLY ERODED DISTRICTS HAVE MORE DELINQUENT TAXES THAN THE LESS ERODED AREAS.
A STARTLING FACT--
AND TRUE.

China once had shady forests, fertile soil, clear rivers and contented people.

Today she has very little soil left, practically no forests, muddy flooding rivers and thousands of people dying each year from starvation and floods.

Newspapers throughout our state and area are daily wanting more and more about Soil Erosion Service work. A good sign; A definite sign of public awakening to the problem of erosion and the efforts being made to do something about it.

OUR PROBLEM

After all is said, it is erosion that constitutes the real American crisis in land use. The step that inevitably must be taken to control the devastating agency of erosion, and the causative process of speeded-up runoff, is the application of a coordinated land-use program, applied in accordance with the specific needs and adaptabilities of every acre of land within watershed areas. There can be no alternative. The seeking of one will mean merely the putting off of doing those things that must be done, with a more difficult and costly job put off into the future--

H. H. Bennett, Director
U. S. Soil Erosion Service

THESE ARE GOOD THOUGHTS WORTH THINKING--They come from the "The Northwester", published by the project at Pullman, Washington.

We would all have liked to vote for the best man, but he didn't run! However, the water is running in that old gully out in the field. Why not vote for Erosion control in the election that is never over.

Some of the old cook stove and threshing machine dams placed by land owners in their pet gullies didn't hold so well during the recent rainy spell.

These gullies of ours are not like office seekers--they choose to run.

LINE-O-NEWS

Did the past week's rain dig your gullies deeper or did it make them smaller because of filling behind Soil Saving dams?

Good crowds at game conservation movies given by Hammett.

The Soil Erosion Service is controlling gullies near your farm. Strike while the iron is hot--better still make it hot by striking.

Southern Agriculturist will soon publish small article on pasture work in North Louisiana area.

H. M. Mims, Acting Regional Director talked before Minden Department Club. They liked the speech.

— Secretary Ickes Says —

On the subject of conservation there are times when I wonder whether I am well balanced. It may be the Scotch in me, that being my predominating blood strain, but I simply cannot bear the thought of waste in connection with our natural resources. I become enraged as I go through this broad land and see the havoc that has been wrought by the wanton hand of man. Forests have been cut down with sadistic ruthlessness, with no thought of any obligation to replant for the use of future generations. Not only have our forests been wastefully cut down, the slashings have been left to lie on the ground, there to dry out and become as tinder for the ever-threatening forest fire. That there have been forest fires that have destroyed millions of feet of valuable timber, you do not have to be told.

After fires have destroyed the natural coverage of the soil, which, in ordinary circumstances and according to the laws of a beneficial nature, would absorb rain water as it might fall in ordinary course, that rain water has instantly run off. The heavier the rain, the more rapid the run-off. The result has been erosion. The rich top soil has been carried down into the streams and the gullies, leaving an infertile hardpan lacking the qualities necessary to produce either farm crops or forest crops. A further result of such a condition as this has been that streams have dried up in the summer that formerly, before the natural conditions were too seriously disturbed, contained at least some water even during the dry seasons.

Fortunately for the future welfare of the country, there is in the White House today the most socially-minded President that this country has ever had. He thinks of the country as a whole and he thinks of it with the mind of a sincere conservationist. No other President in one or two full terms has done so much as he has already done to plan a development of the natural resources of the country for the greatest benefit of all of the people. After all, it is the creed of a conservationist to conserve, not to hoard; to put to the most beneficial use, not to take out of use.

If there is waste and destruction, the people in the end will have to foot the bills.

To carry out the plans that President Roosevelt will present to the country as soon as he is in possession of the facts that are being searched out for him, may take twenty-five or even fifty years. It will be a broad plan and not a sectional one, a plan that, when completed, will utilize in a scientific and economic manner our remaining resources so as to benefit the people as a whole.

The excerpts above were taken from a speech delivered by Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, from the Hatch Hetchy Dam in California. These remarks should prove of great interest to hundreds of people living in the Lincoln-Webster parish areas being covered by the U. S. Soil Erosion Service--one of the outstanding conservation agencies put into effect on a large scale by the present national administration.

15-Minutes
12:30 Each
Saturday

Tune
In

Soil Erosion Service ON THE AIR WAVES

Station
KTBS
Shreveport
1450
Kilocycles

The first of a series of broadcasts to be given by U. S. Soil Erosion Project No. 15 was given last Saturday. Other broadcasts will be given at 12:30 o'clock on Saturdays for several weeks. This announcement applies to all broadcasts except the one scheduled for the coming Saturday. The time on this date has been moved up to 12 o'clock in order to make way for a football game program. Suggestions on these programs will be appreciated by the Editor, as we feel this is a wonderful opportunity to inform more people in South Arkansas, East Texas and Louisiana about the program of work being done, not only by our own project, but in a general way about the entire U. S. Soil Erosion Service program of saving the soil. We want to make these programs interesting and worth listening to; to create, through our programs, a desire on the part of farmers outside our area to know more about erosion-control.

TELLING THE STORY OF SOIL EROSION CONTROL

Hardly a week goes by that invitations are not received by the Minden and Ruston offices for speakers at various meetings to tell about the work and explain the program of the U. S. Soil Erosion Service.

Acting Regional Director H. M. Mims answered a request from the Louisiana Teachers Association, which met last week in Baton Rouge, by appearing before a body of approximately 2,000 teachers from all parts of the state and telling the story of soil erosion control work. This was a great opportunity to tell our story, which no doubt was taken back to hundreds of class rooms throughout the state by the teachers. Once "sold" on erosion control, the boys and girls of Louisiana, who will be our farmers of the future, will

be a great asset in determining the growth of conservation work in the future.

H. B. Martin, Agronomist in charge of the Ruston office, recently appeared before the Police Jury of Jackson parish at the request of that body to tell of the work being done in Webster and Lincoln parishes.

A. C. Morris and H. W. Hammett attended a meeting held in Homer this week in the interest of efforts being made by the citizens of Claiborne parish who want to learn more about soil erosion control work, and who are taking steps to get a Soil Erosion Service project located in their parish.

H. B. Martin, W. E. Dee, and members of the Ruston office staff attended the Hilly Club meeting on Monday night.

(Note: This line serves no purpose except to make columns even.)



DRIPPINGS!

VISITORS FROM CHOUDRANT --

On Nov. 6 a delegation of four farmers from Choudrant visited the Ruston area of the Soil Erosion Service. These visitors were shown over the Cypress watershed. The visit of the Choudrant men is a result of the vital interest of the farmers in that area in the erosion control work. The four visitors explained that they expected to confer with other farmers in the Choudrant territory to try to get soil erosion work extended to take in their section of the parish. These men were shown over the area by A. A. Breeden and A. H. Green.

CALDWELL PARISH VISITORS TO MINDEN AREA

A delegation of farmers from Caldwell parish, accompanied by Floyd Johnston, agricultural teacher, visited the Minden area last Saturday. These men were shown over the area and the complete program of work being carried out was outlined to them. They expressed themselves as delighted with the type of work being done here and want to keep themselves informed at all times of the different erosion control methods being used.

STOP QUAIL TRAPPING

It has been called to the attention of those interested in game conservation that some persons are trapping quail and selling them. This practice is unfair to the quail and true sportsmen will resent such activities, in addition to the fact that it is strictly against the law. If you are a true conservationist you will discourage such tactics by not buying such game.

SOIL EROSION ASSOCIATION

The people of Claiborne parish want Soil Erosion Service work. They want it so badly that they have organized a Soil Ero-

sion Association in the parish. This, we believe to be the first such association in the nation. It is the avowed intention of the association to go after a soil erosion project for Claiborne parish. Already a petition is being circulated throughout the parish and latest reports are to the effect that a huge number of names have been attached thereto.

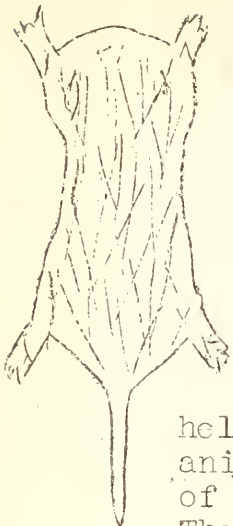
Officers of the Claiborne Association are keeping in close touch with the work on Project No. 15 and state the more they see of the work the more determined they are to expend every possible effort to secure such work for their own parish.

JUDGES AMONG US--

Several members of the Minden office acted as judges in a farm improvement contest sponsored by the Evergreen Community Club. The winner of the contest was H. C. Merritt with H. M. Smith second and G. E. Clements third.

IF YOU OR SOME FRIEND OF YOURS DOES NOT GET THE NEWS, SEND THE NAME AND ADDRESS TO EITHER THE RUSTON OR MINDEN OFFICE AND YOU WILL BE PUT ON THE MAILING LIST.

Good drawings in this issue by Broussard--others by Editor!



Work Notes

Extermination work against gophers and other rodents is in full swing at this time under the direction of H. W. Hammett, Agricultural Aide in charge of game conservation and rodent control, and R. E. Lee, his assistant in the Ruston area.

While a number of gophers have been caught in traps in both areas the poisoning campaign, which has been held up until the advent of cooler weather when the little animals become more active, is expected to rid the fields of hundreds of the burrowing rodents.

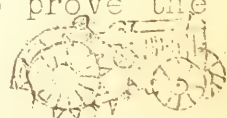
The poison is being put out on sweet potatoes. It is estimated that around 150 bushels of potatoes, which are cut up before the poison is applied, will be used in this work. The poisoned bait is put in the tunnels made by the gophers and when the little animal makes his meal off of the potato his end is not long in coming. Gopher control is an important phase of the soil erosion control work, because their tunnels are the cause of much washing and especially terrace breaks.

Mr. Hammett has also announced that cat traps are available for those cooperators who desire them, especially in those localities where game preserves have been established. The cat is one of the foremost enemies of quail and other game and the destruction of abandoned cats must be accomplished in a game conservation program of this type.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT NOTES--

Number acres terraces-----	2,709
Number feet of terrace lines run	2,006,535
Number feet strip crop lines run	141,322
Number feet terraces built-----	1,109,890
Number feet contour lines run---	1,339,432
Feet terraces built by farmers--	6,050
Number of fans built-----	1,854
Farms rechecked for terracing---	250
Number acres rechecked for terr.	14,123
Square feet banks sloped-----	1,405,014
Feet of new terraces checked---	1,048,843
Terrace outlets built-----	1,245
Number division ditches built---	2, 12
Number square yards seeding and sodding on terrace outlets-----	1,301

The Engineering Department under the direction of F. S. Edmiston, Chief Engineer, has already had an opportunity to prove the good work that is being done and the way this work will stand up under a terrific test--attest the big rain and hail storm that visited this area last week.



KIRVIN FINE SANDY LOAM

This is the second in a series of articles prepared by A. H. Bean, Soils Expert on the various types of soils to be found in the North Louisiana Soil Erosion Service area.

Kirvin fine sandy loam consists of about 6 inches of a brownish loamy fine sand grading downward into from 4 to 6 inches of yellowish or pale gray loamy fine sand resting directly upon the red sandy clay subsoil. This red subsoil is usually encountered at from 10 to 12 inches beneath the surface in virgin conditions and at lesser depths in cultivated fields. It consists of a dark red to somewhat yellowish red fine sandy clay which crumbles easily when dry, but is rather plastic and stiff when wet. The subsoil dries into roughly cubical and irregular blocks or clods, which are rather hard, but brittle and crumble rather easily into smaller hard clods which break with difficulty.

The texture of the subsoil is somewhat variable. It varies from a fine sandy clay to a clay and often has pockets or lenses of lighter or heavier materials in the lower subsoil. There is usually some streaking with yellow or gray in the lower subsoil and practically always some concretionary ironstone gravels or fragments within the clay.

The soil is usually developed on rolling to steep slopes and has rather fast surface drainage, but due to the somewhat dense clay subsoil the internal drainage and aeration is impeded. In virgin areas the forest cover consists of short leaf pine, post oak, sweet gum, white and red oaks, iron wood and dogwood.

After a short period of cultivation, due to the slow internal drainage, which results in a high run-off of rainfall, the upper sand layers are washed from the field and the red subsoil is exposed by the plow, giving the field a spotted red and gray appearance. Gullies form quickly and are usually deep in comparison with their width. They usually cut down to the underlying parent materials before stopping.

The soil is somewhat more erosive than the Cuthbert soils, but not so erosive as the Susquehanna as the more thorough oxidation of the Kirvin soils as evidenced by their red color has been caused by their greater permeability of the soil and subsoil to air and water.

Cotton and corn are the principal crops grown, but Irish and sweet potatoes and garden truck do well when the sand cover is deep enough over the clay. Cowpeas, pasture grasses and legumes do well if the land is limed and inoculated for the legumes. Fruits and small fruits give good returns if planted and cared for properly. The greatest need of this soil type is organic matter as supplied by manures, crop residues and green manures along with rotation of crops and some small amounts of complete fertilizer on the older fields. The type is rather strong soil and has relatively large amounts of plant foods present before cultivation is started and holds up well under continued cultivation.

CORRECTION: Second line, insert word "gray" between brownish and loamy.

Strip-Cropping-In-Full-Swing

One of the most interesting phases of erosion-control work which is being carried on at this time is that of strip-cropping, or, as some are pleased to term it, strip-farming.

Strip-cropping is new to the farmers in the North Louisiana, and, in fact, is one of the newest experimental developments in erosion control work.

The staff of Project No. 15 experienced some little difficulty at the outset in convincing farmers of the area of the value of strip-cropping, but now that this work has gotten well under way and farmers understand the niche that it fills in the erosion-control work, they are not only willing to use this method on their land, but, in many cases are asking for more strip-crops for their farms.

Following the first rain several weeks ago the strip-crop planting phase of the work has been pushed rapidly by A. C. Morris, agronomist, who is in charge of this work.

Approximately 450 acres have been planted to strip crops to date. The crops being planted in this area are oats and vetch in the fall, followed by peas and sorghum next spring, and in some cases sudan grass will be used. These crops are planted on the new terraces and on a small area on each side of the channels, each strip covering approximately 30 feet.

Two hundred pounds of 20% superphosphate are put on the areas prior to planting. The seeding is at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of oats to 20 pounds of vetch per acre. In February 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre as a top dressing will be applied to the strip-crop areas.

The planting of strip-crops is three-fold in purpose. (1) Soil erosion control; (2) Provides much needed feed for the stock on the farms; (3) Builds and maintains the soil.

The strip-crops are rotated from year to year as will be also other crops in the fields under the soil erosion service farming plans.

We believe our readers will be interested in the information below on strip-cropping, which is given in the question and answer form. We are indebted for the arrangement of this information to a special handbook issued by the Commissioners of Forsyth, Guilford and Randolph counties, North Carolina:

Q. What is strip-cropping?

A. The term is applied to the practice of growing on the contour strips or bands of a close-growing crop alternately with the regular field crop.

Q. What crops are adapted to strip-cropping.

A. Grasses, small grains, sorghums and legumes.

Q. What does the strip-crop do?

A. Being a fibrous-rooted, close-growing crop, it binds the soil and serves to filter the runoff rainwater.

Q. How wide are contour strip-crops grown?

A. This is influenced by the slope and the requirements of the individual farmer. Ordinarily, on gentle slopes, strips are grown from 20 to 30 feet wide and cultivated crop 70 to 80 feet wide; on steep slopes strip-crop 40 to 50 feet wide and cultivated crop 50 to 60 feet wide.

Q. Is there any special way to seed the strip-crop?

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE--)

MORE IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR YOU ABOUT STRIP-CROPPING

A. No. Just so a full stand is obtained.

Q. Does proper strip-cropping take the place of terracing?

A. Strip-cropping is designed to be used generally with terracing.

Q. Does the use of strip-crops involve additional expense to the farmer?

A. Practically none.

Q. Is the practice difficult?

A. No, it is a very simple practice.

Q. Is the farmer allowed to use government rent acres for strip-cropping?

A. Yes.

Q. Are acres allotted to cotton production planted between strips of soil-controlling crops?

A. Yes, cash tilled crops are permitted to be grown between the control strips under the terms of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Q. If conditions arise that alter the farmer's operations, is he granted changes in the cooperative agreement planting program after it is in operation.

A. The farmer and his problems are never lost sight of. (See the Cooperative Agreement).

COOPERATIVE EROSION PROGRAM

Q. In setting up a cooperative cropping plan what in general does the government soil-erosion program call for?

A. The cropping plan is designed to help the farmer (1) Keep his dirt at home; (2) Improve and maintain the fertility of his soil; (3) Increase the farm income.

Q. How does the government do this?

A. By supplying according to the cooperative agreement with the

farmer, seeds and plants of erosion-preventing crops, and dependable assistance in establishing a systematic cropping and conservation plan best fitted to each farm.

Q. Does the farmer make exclusive use of the crop?

A. Yes.

Q. Does the Soil Erosion Service supply fertilizer and lime for the crops it provides for?

A. Only when it is essential that either or both be supplied to insure a full stand and a sufficient growth to hold the soil in place.

Q. Is the farmer required to buy any extra fertilizer if he cooperates with the S. E. S.?

A. No.

Q. But there is no objection to his providing fertilizer if he so desires, is there?

A. No.

Q. How is the farmer provided with cropping plans as agreed upon?

A. The farmer gets a second copy of sketched farm map, separate from his soil survey, giving a detailed outline of the cropping plan decided on for each field,

Q. Can a landowner obtain from the Soil Erosion Service any particular erosion-control work in the event he is not willing to cooperate to the extent of the full program?

A. Since the Soil Erosion movement is based on the establishment of complete and permanent erosion control, involving a modified land-use program, the farmer is required to cooperate to the full extent before federal aid is rendered.

KEEP A FILE OF YOUR COPIES OF THE NEWS. FROM TIME TO TIME YOU WILL FIND THEM INVALUABLE FOR REFERRING BACK FOR INFORMATION.

FARM FORESTS PAY BIG DIVIDENDS

Will the farm forest be the answer to the never-ending search for more yearly cash income to the farmer?

Figures compiled by A. S. McKean, Chief Forester with the U. S. Soil Erosion Service, brings before the farmer interesting data on potential income from forest lands; data which is deserving of the most careful consideration from every land owner of Louisiana.

There is probably not a parish in Louisiana that is not losing a potential cash income of around one million dollars annually because of the fact that the average farmer does not consider the value of woodlands in the set-up of his farming activities.

Would the farmers of Louisiana be willing to cooperate with the Forestry Service in designating an average of 30 acres per farmer to forest lands, and after designating such land to this purpose, would these farmers be willing to follow through the complete program having to do with protection of their forests and well regulated cutting of the timber therefrom? If the farmers of the state were willing to enter into such a forest program it would be possible to produce a tremendous yearly income which would go in cash to the individual farmers and still not devastate or lessen the amount of forest lands in each parish.

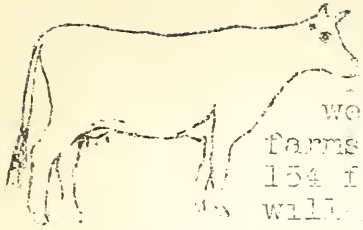
A continual and unlimited supply of raw materials is one of the first considerations of any manufacturing plant coming to any particular section of the country. Under a well organized forestry program on the lands which are now or should be in forests, Louisiana could supply an annual yield of wood and timber which would be astounding and attractive to manufacturing plants using this type of raw materials. Such plants would distribute hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers as well as creating thousands of jobs for skilled workmen of various trades. Such a supply of raw wood cannot now be guaranteed to manufacturers and will never be until farmers and land owners are willing to enter into contracts for the establishment of forest areas on their farms and give these areas the proper care and regulated cutting.

Here is a subject worth much thought. Think what the payrolls of more manufacturing plants would mean to Louisiana; think what a regular income from forests would mean to the farmer in meeting his taxes.

Are the people of Webster and Lincoln parishes sufficiently interested in such a project to organize and carry a forestry program through. Additional information on such a forestry program may be secured by those interested from A. S. McKean at the Soil Erosion Service office in Minden or Grady McCallum at the Ruston office.

YOUR FOREST LANDS ARE WORTH MONEY.
THEY DESERVE PROTECTION AND CARE.
HELP YOURSELF BY LETTING THE U. S.
SOIL EROSION SERVICE HELP YOU, NOT
TO REALIZE PROFIT FROM YOUR FORESTS,
BUT ALSO TO PROTECT YOUR WASHING
LANDS.

Cows in the Meadow—



Interest in pasture work under the direction of W. E. Dee, Chief of Range Management, is well displayed in the fact that a total of 154 farms have been signed up for new pastures. These 154 farms represent a total acreage of 1,347 which will go into new pastures. In getting this land for new pastures a total of 1,440 acres have been retired from cultivation. This represents land which has been tilled for years past; land that is hilly and sloping and absolutely unsuited for clean-tilled crops.

A total of nine hundred tons of lime have been distributed on these new pasture acres and 1,002 acres have been sodded to bermuda.

Some interesting comparative information on pastures in Webster and Lincoln parishes have been brought out by Mr. Dee and his helpers. It has been found that in Lincoln parish there is an average of 50.3 acres of old pasture land to each farm, while Webster parish only averages 19.1 acres per farm. This difference, it is pointed out is due to the fact that some five years ago considerable attention was directed to better pastures for the farms of Lincoln parish. In fact, at that time Mr. Dee himself did considerable work in Lincoln in connection with a dairy-program enterprise, and this work is therefore reflected at this time in the difference in the pasture acreage in the two areas. An average of $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres per farm in new pastures is being added in the Lincoln parish area with an average of 8.8 acres in Webster parish.

INTEREST IS GROWING IN FORESTRY PROGRAM

Considerable interest has been aroused in the North Louisiana Soil Erosion Service area, as well as throughout Louisiana, in the value of protected forests to the farm.

A series of articles on farm forests, prepared from information compiled by A. S. McKean, Chief Forester, have received much space from the newspapers of Louisiana and quite a lot of editorial mention.

In these articles Mr. McKean pointed out the great amount of potential revenue which is being lost by the State in unproductive lands which might well be in forests in addition to the increased revenue which would be available to the farmers of the state if they set aside a certain number of acres on each

farm for a forest and give these acres proper protection and care in addition to regulated cutting.

Boys from the E. C. W. camp have been used by Mr. McKean in making fire lines in Webster parish.

About the first of the year the program of tree planting on wide areas in both Lincoln and Webster parish will get into full swing. It is expected that at least 3,000 acres of land in the area will be planted with 1210 trees to the acre.

The forestry program has already been responsible for taking more than 1,100 acres of land out of cultivation and as the Soil Erosion Service program progresses and more cooperative agreements are signed this number will be considerably increased.

Farmers interested in a market for pulp wood should get in touch with Mr. McKean at once.

U. S. SOIL EROSION SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
MINDEN AND RUSTON, LA.

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Name _____

Address _____

J. B. Anthony, representative in this area of the Federal Land Bank has informed staff members of Project No. 15 that he wants farmers living on land in which the Federal Land Bank has an interest to enter wholeheartedly into the program of erosion control work. In fact, Mr. Anthony has asked that he be informed of any such persons who do not show the proper cooperation in the work so that he might contact them and show them the error which they are making.

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The Brushy-Cookey-Cypress Creek News
U. S. Soil Erosion Service
Minden, La.

Dear Editor:-

Just a word to tell you that I am enjoying your Brushy-Cookey-Cypress Creek News very much and want to thank you and congratulate you on this work.

Yours very truly,
J. B. Francioni, Jr.
Professor and Head, Animal
Industry Department, La.
State University.